

# information bulletin

OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE POLISH UNITED  
WORKERS' PARTY

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OF THE POLISH UNITED  
WORKERS' PARTY

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WŁADYSŁAW GOMUŁKA

First Secretary of the CC of the PZWP

## ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF METALLURGICAL WORKERS IN ZABRZE

May 11, 1963

*Dear Comrades,*

On the occasion of your holiday, on the traditional "Metallurgical Workers' Day" celebrated for the 18th time in People's Poland, I convey to you the heartiest wishes on behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and on my own behalf. On this occasion I also want to express profound recognition and thanks to the entire army of 200,000 metallurgical workers — foundrymen, innovators, technicians, engineers, scientific workers and administrative workers — for devoted work which last year brought new achievements for the metallurgical industry and thus contributed to the development of the entire national economy of our country.

Along with the fuel and power industries, the metallurgical industry constitutes the base on which the entire economy rests. Ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy plays a decisive role in the development of all the other branches of industry. The living standard of nations is, as a rule, connected with the level of the steel produced by them. In the inter-war period Poland was poor and weak, and the working people lived poorly in our country at that time because per capita production of steel was a mere 41.5 kg. (91.3 lbs.) in 1938. During this same time the three highly developed Western countries, that is, Germany, France and Great Britain produced an average of 237 kg. (521.6



WLADYSŁAW GOMUŁKA MEETS FOUNDRY MEN

lbs.) of steel per inhabitant. At present, or to be more precise, at the end of 1962, we produced 253 kg. (556.6 lbs.) of steel for each inhabitant in our country, whereas West Germany, France and Great Britain had a per capita average of 458 kg. (1,007.6 lbs.). During the years of people's rule, therefore, the steel output in our country per capita has increased by 500 per cent in comparison with 1938 while in those three countries by only 90 per cent. We have thus greatly reduced the distance dividing us in this field. Whereas in 1938 the steel output per inhabitant in Poland was only 17.5 per cent of the average per capita of these three countries, at present we have reached 55.3 per cent of their level.

The total output of the metallurgical industry is at present several times higher in comparison with the pre-war years.

Compared to the peak achievements of Polish metallurgy in 1938, in 1962 we produced: 5.7 times as much coke, 6 times as much pig iron, 5.3 times as much steel, and about 5 times as much rolling mill products.

These figures illustrate the road which our metallurgical industry has covered and show its dynamic development during the years of people's power, during the years of Socialist construction in our country. This is an enormous achievement attained by dint of the devoted effort of the metallurgical workers and enormous outlays for investment which came from the labour of the entire nation. If during the 18 years of people's power we have managed to increase the output of our industry nearly 9 times per capita in comparison with the pre-war period and if the living conditions of the working people and of the entire nation have improved considerably in every respect, the metallurgical industry has contributed to a great extent to this end, and so have all those who by the work of their muscles and brains have built and developed this industry.

Along with the dynamic development of the production potential of metallurgy there has been a steady improvement in the working conditions of the foundry workers, and greater facilities have been created for health care and rest after work. The health of metallurgical workers is looked after by 72 industrial health service centres with a staff of 320 doctors and 115 dentists.

The number of places in sanatoria for metallurgical workers has increased in recent years to 8,000 due to the construction of a modern sanatorium in Szczawnica by the joint effort of the Ministry and the Union of Metallurgical Workers.

At present, two additional modern centres of this type are under construction at Mikuszowice and Krynica, due to which the number of sanatorium beds will increase by 5,000. In recent years 40 rest centres have been opened; the money for these

centres came from the metallurgical enterprises and the works fund.

Thanks to this, metallurgical workers can get a better rest after hard work and also receive more effective medical treatment.

Recognition should also be given to the great effort of the Trade Union of Metallurgical Workers and the economic administration of the metallurgical industry aimed at improving industrial safety, and also to the growing role played in this regard by the engineering and technical personnel.

The effectiveness of the efforts undertaken on this important front are indicated by the fact that in recent years there has been a steady decline in the rate of accidents. In 1962, the number of accidents was 42.1 per cent lower than in 1958.

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We owe our entire great economic achievements in the years of people's power to our own labour; we owe them to the fact that 18 years ago our country took the road to Socialism. And even if our enemies were to do their utmost they would not be in a position either to change or undermine the achievements of our labour, the achievements of Socialism in our country. Nor are they in a position to hold up the rapid rate of development of our economy and the fact that all Socialist states are developing in this respect more rapidly than the capitalist states. Socialism has already demonstrated in practice, historically, that it is a superior system, better than the capitalist system.

The Socialist states are developing their economy by their own effort and by way of mutual assistance. In contrast, at the base of the highly industrialized capitalist countries lies the centuries-old colonial and neo-colonial exploitation of other nations, peoples enslaved by them and dependant on them.

Whereas, for example, in Great Britain, per capita steel production in 1962 was 394 kg. (877.8 lbs.) in India it did not even reach 12 kg. (26.5 lbs.) per inhabitant. For a period of almost 200 years India was a British colony and until she threw off the colonial yoke she did not produce steel at all. In the Latin American countries steel output per capita amounted to an average of about 30 kg. (66 lbs.) in 1962, while in the United States it was 16 times as much and came to more than 480 kg. (1,056 lbs.) per inhabitant. But the economy of the countries of Latin America — lately with the exception of Cuba — with a population of 200 million is being held in the exploiting claws of the capitalist monopolies, first and foremost of the United States.

Behind the tinsel of the wealth of the club of imperialist states, concentrated in the hands of the capitalists and their monopolies — wealth which the propaganda of the enemies of Socialism is trying to flash in our faces — is, actually concealed the fruit of the toil of others which to this day they appropriate; behind this wealth lies centuries-old colonial and neocolonial exploitation of the peoples of other countries. On this basis was born the present-day reality of the world capitalist system under which more than two-thirds of the people residing in the economically underdeveloped countries live in poverty and misery and are dying of hunger because the national product produced by them constitutes only one fifth of the value of the national product produced in the highly industrialized and economically developed capitalist countries. The two extremes — wealth and poverty — are not only a characteristic of the societies of each of the capitalist states; this phenomenon appears in the entire capitalist system — between the highly developed imperialist countries and the exploited countries with backward economies.

Like the other Socialist countries, People's Poland by its own work is accumulating and multiplying its national wealth and developing its production base by means of its own labour. During the period of the last Five-Year Plan, that is, in the years 1956-1960, investment outlays in the entire national economy came to 417,000 million zlotys. During the current Five-Year Plan, that is, in 1961-1965, these outlays amount to about 635,000 million zlotys, of which we are allocating about 456,000 million zlotys for production investment. After investing this sum the fixed assets of the production enterprises will increase by 325,000 million zlotys, which will make it possible to achieve a rise in the national income of about 115,000 million zlotys. This means that during the period of the present Five-Year Plan we have to invest about four zlotys for every zloty of increase in national income. Or, putting it in another way, an increase in the national income by one zloty is connected with an increase in our capital property by 2.80 zlotys. It is from the selfless toil of the working class and the entire nation that these zlotys for investment are accumulated, zlotys which determine the development of the entire national economy, the strength of our country and the level of the living standard of the working people.

By outlays to the tune of many thousands of millions of zlotys for the expansion, redevelopment and construction of new foundry installations we have created today's production potential of the metallurgical industry. For the departments of the Lenin Steel Works now in operation we have spent to date about 15,000 million zlotys, not counting the outlays for installations still under construction. For the construction of the "Warszawa" Steel Works we have spent, up to the end of last year, more than 4,100 million zlotys. During the current Five-Year Plan investment outlays in the entire metallurgical industry will come to about 35,000 million zlotys, that is, about



13.5 per cent of the total outlays allocated for the development of industry. The main task is that of utilizing the thousands of millions of zlotys in the most efficient manner, in a business-like fashion, so that they should bring the maximum production results and economic effects.

Metallurgy, as all of industry, should take the road of major technical reconstruction; it should reach out for new, advanced solutions. Such solutions should be sought for the construction of production units — blast furnaces, steel mills and rolling mills — with great production capacities. Only such installations ensure high labour productivity and low production costs.

Both the achievements of our metallurgical industry to date as well as the prospects for its further development, are connected most closely with the fraternal cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union. The Lenin Steel Mills, the Aluminum Plant in Skawina, the "Warszawa" Steel Mill, hundreds of machines and plant working in the foundries, consultations and designs — these are only a few examples of the broad assistance given by Soviet metallurgy to our metal industry. Without this assistance, without the day-to-day technical and production cooperation our metallurgy would not have achieved the present level of production and the present technical standard. We extend our heartiest thanks to the Soviet metallurgists for this assistance and send fraternal greetings to them on the occasion of the holiday of Polish metallurgy.

Soviet metallurgy can boast of new, great achievements, as witnessed by the additional 5,600,000 tons of steel produced last year — an increase of 6 per cent in steel output per capita. In 1962 the Soviet Union produced 76.3 million tons of steel, not much behind the United States where steel output last year was 89.2 million tons and per capita dropped by 1.5 per cent in comparison with 1961.

Our metallurgical industry too recorded increases last year;

in comparison with 1961 the output of coke went up by 500,000 tons, that of pig iron by 541,000 tons, steel by 450,000 tons, rolling mill products by 414,000 tons, and electrolytic copper by 1,900 tons. In 1962 our metallurgical industry produced the following: coke — 12,011,000 tons, pig iron — 5,310,000 tons, steel — 7,682,000 tons, rolling mill products — 5,238,000 tons, electrolytic copper — 24,000 tons, and zinc — 181,000 tons, thus achieving 101.3 per cent of the objective set in the National Economic Plan with regard to total output.

For these production achievements I extend hearty thanks to all metallurgical workers and to all those who contributed to these achievements. Among the many work innovators and promoters of technical progress in metallurgy, among that great mass of foundry workers deserving of special recognition, I wish to single out the builders who in record time put up an open-hearth furnace in the *1 Maja* (May Day) Steel Works in Gliwice and at present, at an equally rapid rate, are constructing an open-hearth furnace in the “Łabędy” Steel Works. Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party to express our feelings of high regard for the leading builders of metallurgical installations and for the promoters of efficient work organization.

### *Comrades!*

In speaking of the achievements of our metallurgy we must not close our eyes to negative features which in recent times have appeared in this industry on a scale giving rise to anxiety. I have in mind above all the increase in production costs. The technical achievements of metallurgy and the improvement of such basic indices as the consumption of coke per ton of pig iron, the utilization of the capacity of the blast furnaces, and output per square metre of open-hearth furnace have, however, not been accompanied by an improvement in the economic



results of the work. In 1962 the Association of Iron and Steel Metallurgy registered an increase of 1.1 per cent in production costs; the cost of materials per 1,000 zlotys of commodity production amounted to 717 zlotys whereas in 1961 it was 708 zlotys. This entailed a total increase of about 500 million zlotys in the cost of materials.

Increased costs per unit of production in ferrous metallurgy involved all the basic products with the exception of pig iron, the production cost of which dropped by 4 zlotys per ton. On the other hand, the increase in costs of the other basic products ranged from 0.2 to 3.7 per cent, which entailed an increase of about 700 million zlotys in outlays for the production of these products. Particularly unfavorable was the increase in the production costs of steel by 103 zlotys per ton, which added considerably to the production costs of rolling mill products.

The workers of steel mills should make a thorough analysis of the causes of such a substantial increase in production costs of steel, since there is no justification for a number of the elements entering into this increase.

In many steel works there has been a worsening in the indices concerning the amount of rolled products obtained per ingot, especially in the second half of last year, and also the yield indices in the blooming mills. Last year we lost about 60,000 tons of rolling mill products, valued at 24 million foreign exchange zlotys, because we did not attain the planned yield of rolling mill products per steel ingot.

The indices for the yield of rolling mill products were reduced mainly by such factors as the slackening of work discipline and technological discipline, the giving of priority to the quantity of production without due attention to economic results, and the failure to attain the planned yields in the new rolling mills. This last-mentioned factor deserves particular attention, since the plant installed in the new steel mills can ensure much

higher yields than is possible in rolling mills of the old type. For instance, the yield indices originally adopted for the Lenin Steel Works are: for the blooming mill 85 per cent, but in 1962 83.9 per cent was attained; for the hot sheet rolling mill — 92 per cent yields, obtained — 90 per cent; for the cold sheet rolling mill — 90 per cent, obtained only 84.8 per cent; for the welded tube mill — 90 per cent yield, obtained a mere 79.9 per cent. The blooming mill in the “Warszawa” Steel Works is supposed to obtain a yield of 78.5 per cent but only 77.6 per cent was obtained; the heavy rolling mill started up in 1961 should, according to the estimates, give a 96 per cent yield, but last year it reached only 83.5 per cent. Because these installations did not reach the expected yield indices, even though some of them have been in operation for several years, more raw material, fuel and electricity are used for the production of each ton of product than is provided for in the specifications.

Metallurgy should do everything necessary to improve the yield indices, since the latter are a major factor in determining the economic effects of the work of the steel mills.

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A matter of great importance for our economy, for the improvement of the export-import structure of metallurgical products, is the concentration of efforts on the expansion of metal-fabrication departments. The objectives set in this respect are, unfortunately, behind schedule. In the current Five-Year Plan more than 4,000 million zlotys have been earmarked for the development of metal fabrication. About 30 per cent of this year's investment outlays in metallurgy are being allocated for the expansion of departments producing fabricated, more valuable products, such as tubes, cold rolled strip, tin plate, quality steels, etc. Every possibility should be exploited to overcome

the delay in implementing the programme for the expansion of some of the metal-fabrication departments. Our exports and imports of rolling mill products are still unfavourable. In general, we export the cheaper products and import the more expensive ones, and even though we have increased the export of these products the value of exports is still below that of imports.

But this is not the only point. The expansion of metal fabrication has a much broader aspect. It is closely connected with the development of our industry, above all the machine-building industry and with the key task of our economy — the saving of every pound of steel. We expect the engineers in the machine-building industry to design machines and plant which are efficient, have a high output, are light and come up to the requirements of modern technique. We have given the technologists the task of continuously improving technological production processes. We expect building workers to reduce the use of steel in the construction of new buildings. Quite correctly, however, in the desire to keep up with technical and technological progress, the engineers and technologists working in the machine and industrial plant industry and those employed in structural steel and building enterprises ask for much more from metallurgy. The production of more thrifty architectural shapes, better grades of steel, steel of greater strength, and the production of various fabricated metal products are of decisive importance in the struggle of these cadres for technical progress. for an economical use of materials.

The work and development of the machine-building industry, the production of machines and industrial plant for which there is a demand on the world market and which are necessary for our economy, depend to a great extent on the degree to which you, comrades, will meet the demand of that industry not only for simple rolling mill products but also for a wide range of fabricated metal products.

Besides such successes as the putting into operation of a blast furnace in the Lenin Steel Works and of the battery of coke ovens in the Bierut Steel Works earlier than envisaged in the Five-Year Plan, and other achievements, there have also been some negative features in the implementation of the investment plan — delay in work on investment projects, last year's increase of 322 million zlotys in the value of machines and industrial plant waiting for installation, and too low cost estimates for a number of projects and too low estimates of the value of machines and plant installed. The earliest possible putting into operation of idle plant and the problem of realistic cost estimates for projects to be built are among the important current tasks to be tackled by the administrative organs of metallurgy and by all its planning organizations. At this point, let me say that in spite of the bitter experiences, we still have cases of cost estimates for investment projects being made too low. There is no need to show how harmful this practice turns out to be during the implementation of the plan, when the construction of projects based on low cost estimates has to be given additional finances. This practice should be put an end to once and for all.

In the endeavour to improve the present state of affairs and to proceed with the further development of metallurgy, the particular attention and main effort of the workers, engineers, technicians and the administrative leadership of metallurgy should be directed above all towards:

- improvement of the economic results of the work, that is, lowering of production costs of the basic line of metal products, especially the cost of materials;

- improvement of the yield indices for finished products in all stages of production, which is the central problem of technical progress this year and next year; this will permit

an increase in production without additional outlays for raw materials and processing costs;

- a qualitative improvement in the work of all steel mills and an increase in the production of quality steels and of rolling mill products made from them;

- rational utilization of investment resources and earliest possible commissioning of all metal-fabricating installations and industrial plant waiting for installation;

- staying within the limits of planned investment outlays for the construction of metallurgical installations and drawing up realistic cost estimates for new projects to be built.

Another extremely important task, which is already being tackled successfully, is that of making up the production lag and the shortages in all lines of products which arose in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy as a result of the unusually severe and long winter. In March and April, thanks to the undertakings and efforts of all metallurgical workers, a considerable proportion of the losses were already made good, for which I extend hearty thanks to all who contributed towards this. The leadership of the Party and the government are convinced that during the next 2-3 months the workers of all steel mills, in accordance with the programme established by the workers' self-governments, will make up in full the production losses suffered during the winter, thus paving the way for surpassing this year's production targets for metallurgy laid down in the National Economic Plan.

We are counting very much on you, comrades. Whether other branches of the economy, especially the machine-building industry, will be able to fulfil this year's production tasks depends mainly on how much steel and rolling mill products, both of steel and non-ferrous metals, you will turn out.

The metallurgical industry and the fuel industry are the main pillars on which the entire economy rests. In this year's

plan for metallurgy we have provided for only a 2.8 per cent increase in total output over last year. It is highly desirable — and with good work by the metallurgical workers, entirely feasible — for metallurgy to exceed its planned production targets. By doing so it would be rendering a valuable service to the national economy. In the fuel industry, in which hard coal mining is the fundamental and decisive core, the planned objectives for the first quarter of the year have been achieved. We owe this to the devotion of the miners who, in order to make up the losses in the output owing to the disruption in the functioning of rail transport during the difficult winter months, dug nearly 1.4 million tons of hard coal on Sundays. In this way they have been of great assistance in overcoming the difficulties encountered in meeting the demand for fuel by industry and the entire country.

The greater consumption (more than provided for by the plan) of fuel by industry and the whole economy in the first quarter of this year caused a substantial hole in the fuel balance for the year, a hole which can be filled only by a minimum additional output of one million tons of hard coal, that is, over and above the target set by the National Economic Plan. The needs of industry and the country make it necessary for us to turn to the miners with an ardent appeal for them to produce and supply our economy with this extra million tons of coal by the end of the year. The leadership of the Party and the government will address a special appeal to the miners regarding this matter. I am speaking of that here, at this meeting with representatives of our foundry men, because the results of the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the production tasks by these two basic branches of industry are of decisive importance for the achievement of all the objectives of this year's plan by industry as a whole.



The solution of the current and long-range development problems of our metallurgy depends above all on people, on the metallurgical cadres, on the level of their qualifications. Metallurgy has good, experienced and devoted cadres — workers, technicians and engineers. These cadres constitute the most valuable riches of metallurgy and, at the same time, of the nation. In their day-to-day work these cadres must constantly reach out for the “new,” they must keep up with and introduce into production progressive technical solutions. They must, therefore, keep improving their skills, take additional training and increase their knowledge; they must keep up with the rapid pace of the technical revolution in our times. The institutions of higher learning, metallurgical institutes and offices have the duty of showing them assistance in raising the technical level of metallurgy.

In spite of the quantitative increase in skilled metallurgical staff, we still have too few engineers, technicians and workers. A more comprehensive scheme of training and supplementary training for cadres, is, therefore, an extremely important and vital matter. This is connected, among other things, with the possibility of the gradual going over to a 4-gang system of work in steel mill departments which must operate continuously.

During the period from September 1961 to June 1962, the 4-gang system of work was introduced in all steel-making departments of metallurgy. This system considerably reduced the working time of the employee — on an average from 235 hours to about 188 hours a month. At present everyone who works in the continuous operations in steel-making departments has 6 or 7 free days a month whereas previously he generally had only one day off a month. The new organization of work, that is, the creation of the 4th gang, naturally led to a substantial increase in employment in the steel-making depart-

ments, which to a great extent was covered by manpower from other departments.

The 4-gang system of work has, of course, increased the payroll in the steel-making departments, but it constitutes a great social achievement for the workers. This system has led to an improvement of the technical and production indices of the steel-making departments, but to a lesser extent than envisaged when the system was being introduced. In the early period following the introduction of this system the steel-making departments experienced difficulties as a result of the inadequate skill of the people taken into the 4th gang. The programme of technical and organizational measures was not fully implemented. In some steel mills there was even a temporary loosening of work discipline and technological discipline. At present it can be said that the 4-gang system of work in the steel-making departments has passed the test.

We do not intend to limit the new 4-gang organization of work only to the steel-making departments. Metallurgy has many other departments with continuous operation. The possibility of a gradual introduction of the 4-gang system of work in these departments is determined by two basic factors. Firstly, there is the question of the proper preparation of the people (from the point of view of skill) who are to make up the 4th working gang and, secondly, the steel mills must improve the economic indices of their work, reduce the production costs of their basic products and in this way obtain the funds necessary for increasing the payroll in departments which will be going over to the 4-gang system of work.

The organization of an additional 4th gang, for example, only in such departments as the ore-sintering department, blast furnaces and coking batteries — even taking into account the new norms regarding personnel for the various machines and working functions as well as the introduction of various



organizational and technical improvements which would make it possible to reduce the number of employees in the mill by about 600-700 persons — would entail an extra increase in employment in these departments by about 2,250 workers and about 100 engineers and technicians.

The question of cadres appears here in all severity. Without increasing these cadres and training them there can be no thought of extending the 4-gang system of work in metallurgy. Moreover, increased employment means a higher payroll. The source from which the funds necessary for this should come is metallurgy itself.

The introduction of the 4-gang system of work in other departments of metallurgy (outside of steel-making) which have continuous operations, should be thoroughly analyzed in each steel mill by the management and the workers' self-government.

A concrete training plan should be worked out for foundry men now employed in the mill, above all those already working for a certain time in other departments, in order to prepare them for work in departments with continuous operation; the teaching of a second type of work should be introduced on a broader scale than hitherto; cadre reserves should be calculated accurately, and so should the number of workers and engineering and technical personnel required to set up a 4th gang as well as the resulting increase in the payroll; appropriate steps should be taken in order to improve the economic results of the work and at least not to exceed the cost index for materials and the general index of production costs; the plans of organizational and technical improvements should be carried out consistently. Only the implementation of such a programme will create conditions for the broader and broader introduction of the 4-gang system of work in departments with continuous operation. I believe that if the foundry men, their Party and trade union organizations and their workers' self-governments work

well this year, it should be possible to take another step forward in 1964 with regard to the introduction of a 4-gang system of work in metallurgy.

*Dear Comrades,*

In thanking you for your selfless toil and for all the fruits of your work, allow me, on the day of your holiday, on behalf of the leadership of the Party and the government, to express the conviction that in the future, as hitherto, you will spare neither strength nor effort to carry out the tasks before you. I wish you new successes in the struggle for technical progress. May your creative initiative, inventiveness and collective action make your work easier, more pleasant, and give better and bigger fruits to you and to our Socialist homeland.

EDWARD OCHAB

Member of the Political Bureau  
and Secretary of the CC of the PZWP

## ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE UNION OF AGRICULTURAL CIRCLES

MAY 29, 1963

On behalf of the Polish United Workers' Party, I greet the Second National Congress of the Union of Agricultural Circles and extend the warmest welcome to the delegates.

The agricultural circles have a long history; and in some regions of our country it goes as far back as the last decade of the 19th century. But never in the past did the agricultural circles have as many possibilities for development, never did they enjoy such favourable conditions for serving the farmers as they do in People's Poland.

The substantial economic and organizational achievements with which you have come to the congress is the result of the good work by thousands of "circle" activists and agricultural specialists as well as by the vast and constantly growing assistance given to the agricultural circles by regional and central authorities of our workers' and peasants' state.

Those of us who began our activity in agricultural circles under capitalist rule can see, on the basis of our own experiences, that the conditions of "circle" activity have undergone a far-reaching and favourable change, as did the living conditions of the peasant masses and of the whole nation change radically and in all respects.

The young generation frequently forgets, or finds it hard to remember or imagine life in a backward village during the



EDWARD OCHAB ADDRESSES THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

time of capitalist rule. We must admit that many of the backward features still weigh on the life of the rural area, but the worst plagues have disappeared forever and, one may say, that completely new worries and problems have come to the fore.

One of the plagues of the past was the acute land hunger and the resulting excess of unnecessary manpower, of allegedly "dispensable" persons whom capitalism condemned to poverty and hunger not being able to give them the means for the most modest existence.

People's power transferred to the peasants millions of hectares of land, and the development of Socialist industry created an opportunity for hundreds and thousands of rural youth to learn

new trades, to find employment and to earn a living. Today our important task is to make each hectare of arable land produce at full capacity and give a higher yield. This applies both to peasant farms as well as State Farms, particularly the acreage of the State Land Fund which had not been properly worked. The agricultural circles have taken over more than 100,000 hectares of the Land Fund acreage to work collectively. But it is in the interest of the organized farmers as well as in the interests of the national economy that this acreage be increased and that it be worked with growing intensity.

The plague of the past was a virtually constant crisis in the sellers' market of agricultural products; a crisis connected with unemployment and the degradation of the capitalist economy, which caused a drop in the prices of farm products below production costs and led to growing exploitation of the peasants by parasitic capital.

Today the peasants have a guaranteed market for their crops and livestock. They get good prices, in some instances yielding a high profit, and the task is to increase production year after year in order to meet the rising demand of the nation and to gradually cut down the import of grains which gravely affects our balance of payments.

Heavy and arduous work with primitive tools, work that was unproductive and which wasted the strength of the farmer and his wife, was a plague of the rural area in the past. Much has changed for the better in this respect, but the problem of mechanization of work in agriculture has not yet been fully resolved and our rural area is faced with tremendous tasks, particularly the agricultural circles which today and in the course of the next few years should provide the lever for the mechanization of peasant farms and for raising productivity.

We want to take the burden of heavy physical labour from the shoulders of the farmer and his wife and in an increasing degree place it on tractors, milking machines and agricultural machines run by a farmer who is well versed in modern technique.

Today over 23,000 tractors and tens of thousands of tractor-drawn machines are owned by the circles. In the course of the next few years the pool of tractors and machines will grow several times. The People's State spends and appropriates tens of thousands of millions of zlotys for this purpose. We are witnessing a technological revolution in Polish agriculture, a revolution of great economic and social significance. The task is to direct this revolutionary process actively and in an organized way, to make good and effective use of the substantial technical facilities, to undertake the early training of mechanization personnel, to expand the repair shops for the rapidly growing number of machines, and to handle the many thousand of millions of zlotys appropriated for the agricultural circles like good citizens — with concern for the public welfare and the rapid development of agriculture.

The congress will undoubtedly devote a great deal of attention to these key problems.

A plague of the old-time rural area was the oppression and exploitation of the masses of peasants, downtrodden and plundered by landowners and capitalists, by lawless governments and fascism. Poverty and oppression of the masses of peasants led to cultural and social backwardness in the countryside. Fascists, exploiters and the reactionary section of the clergy serving them, are responsible for the illiteracy and backwardness that were rife in the rural areas under capitalist rule. It was not in the interest of the oppressors to introduce education and culture among the masses of peasants and workers. The fascists were afraid that enlightened workers and peasants would



fight against the rule of darkness and lawlessness with greater energy and effectiveness. Native fascism and the Nazi occupation forces left in their wake an awful heritage with which we had a hard tussle after the working people came to power. In the first years of People's Poland, we wiped out the shame of illiteracy and gave each and every child a chance to go to school and to get an education in an ever broadening field. Our great achievement in this area is shown, among other things, by the rapid rise in the budget for all types of schools. During the last decade our expenditures for this purpose increased from 7,490 million zlotys in 1953 to 19,760 million zlotys in 1963. To illustrate the magnitude of the sum, I should like to remind you that the land tax returns on all private farms in 1962 amounted to 5,691 million zlotys, or 1/3 of the amount spent for schools and institutes. But our needs, the necessity to quickly improve agricultural methods and to master new techniques in industry and agriculture call for a still greater effort in the urban and rural areas, for still greater appropriations for education.

Poland must become a country with a high level of education, knowledge and culture.

Aside from the continued increase of spending for this purpose we will go on developing various forms of community activity. The work of agricultural circles to organize training in agriculture and promote modern farming methods, particularly by popularizing good examples of farming and results achieved by leading farmers can be of importance for the development of our countryside.

Fascism spread nationalism and backwardness, causing an economic and cultural regression of the country, while Socialism, both in Poland and in the fraternal Socialist countries, spreads the idea of friendship between nations, tries to profit from the experience and the favourable achievements of other countries, and strives to raise the education and culture of the

masses in order to achieve an all-round development of the creative forces of our country and of the whole Socialist camp.

Fascism tried to keep back the masses of people from public affairs and from influencing the destiny of the country.

Socialism cannot be built without the active participation of the masses in public life, without a high level of civic consciousness among the workers, peasants and all working people.

The People's State is vitally interested that the masses of workers and peasants should be well informed about the national and international political issues, that they should be acquainted with the major problems of our national economy and participate in the solution of these problems.

The agricultural circles, as a powerful, self-governing farmers' organization, can and should play an important role in educating the peasant masses, in acquainting them with the problems facing agriculture, in promoting initiative, so that they will be able to overcome the numerous difficulties still facing us.

Our country, guided by the Polish United Workers' Party — a party which gained its experience and was hardened in the struggle against the enemy and against difficulties — and the other parties in the National Unity Front, no longer appears at the tail end of international statistics among the weak and backward nations.

We can point with pride to the great effort made by the nation in the period of people's power; we can point to the reconstruction of cities and villages destroyed by war, to the thousands of new factories, schools and apartment houses, to the development of our economy and culture.

But a still greater effort is necessary so that in the next fifteen years or so Socialist Poland could take her place among the highly developed and most highly cultured countries in the world.

All party and non-party activists of the National Unity Front



should keep this goal in mind, especially those who are working for the promotion of Poland's strength and happiness in the particularly difficult rural sector.

The great tasks that we place before ourselves call for great and well-organized work on the part of the whole nation. A pre-condition for the proper fulfilment of these tasks in the countryside is the further tightening of fraternal ties of cooperation between the members of the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasant Party in the rural communities, in the farm cooperatives, in the People's Councils, in the agricultural circles, and in every peasant mass organization.

### *Comrades!*

The difficult and important problems that you will discuss at the congress, you will later have to solve in practice by means of difficult and frequently tedious work, the results of which will affect to an ever greater extent the development of our agriculture.

The Central Committee of the PUWP wishes you fruitful deliberations, the adoption of well thought-out and correct decisions, and further success in your work for the benefit of our agriculture, for People's Poland, and for the full victory of the great idea of peace and Socialism.

# I N F O R M A T I O N

REMIGIUSZ IWANOWSKI

Inspector of the Propaganda and Agitation Department,  
CC of the PUWP

## THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL UNITY FRONT COMMITTEES

The National Unity Front (NUF) has become the broadest medium of cooperation between sections of the population. At the Third Congress of the Party, Comrade Gomułka said: "The National Unity Front is a political formation with a long-range perspective, intended for the entire historical period of Poland's development towards Socialism; at the same time it constitutes a framework for the political activity of all social organizations, for all associations uniting the citizens of our country whether on a professional plane or for the purpose of conducting a given kind of social, educational and cultural work, sports activity, etc."

Also progressive Catholic groups and their leaders support the programme of the National Unity Front and belong to it. Even if there are ideological differences of opinion between the Marxists and the leaders of the Catholic groups, there is complete unanimity of views regarding the fight for peace, the defence of the frontier on the Odra and Nysa, the integrity of our territories, and the economic and cultural development of the country.

The general support given by the working masses to the programme of the National Unity Front and their active participation in carrying it out, is confirmation of the principle that in the work to build Socialism, to increase the forces of the country and promote the welfare of the nation, there is a place for all honest and progressive people, for both believers and non-believers.

The National Unity Front is not an organization in the strict sense of the word, for it has no collective or individual membership; nor has it a statute and the rights and duties resulting from a statute. But this does not mean that it has no organizational elements. The NUF undertakes ever new and greater tasks, the carrying out of which

ralls for political, social and organizational work. This activity is the domain of the village, rural community, county and provincial Committees and, on a national scale, of the All-Poland National Unity Front Committee. The work of all the Committees is done mainly by leading community workers. Over 500,000 Party and non-party activists are members of the National Unity Front Committees and their commissions which deal with various problems. The number of persons employed in the NUF on a regular paid basis has been limited to the minimum in the national and provincial Committees. There are no paid workers in the county Committees.

The Polish United Workers' Party is the leading force of the NUF, while the alliance and cooperation between the PUWP, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party constitute the core and basis of its activity.

The type of work conducted by the NUF is determined by the national tasks of Socialist construction. It would be difficult to discuss its varied activity in a short article. In view of this, I shall limit myself to the main work of the NUF.

Mass political and educational work has an important place in all the activity of the NUF Committees. In the period preceding elections to the Sejm and the People's Councils they organize meetings, mass rallies, meetings of the constituents with the candidates as well as with other state and civic leaders. They conduct discussions and consultations on the slate of candidates put forward by the National Unity Front. The Committees also draw up local election programmes and mobilize the people to carry them out.

Both the national and the local Committees of the NUF devote a lot of attention to organizing lectures. The most frequent subjects of lectures concern the fight for peace as well as the domestic and foreign policy of our government. Historical problems connected with the Thousandth Anniversary of the Polish State, popularly known as the Millennium, were also the subject of many lectures. Featured, too, were lectures on law, organized jointly with civic organizations.

An important educational role is played by the community conciliation commissions which are becoming more and more effective in dealing with cases of disputes between neighbours and members of families.

Many NUF Committees have recruited retired teachers and other civic leaders to help them in their work; these people gladly devote their free time to work with children and young people. Their help and

advice are welcomed by the children's block committees which constitute a very valuable form of organizing educational work among children and youth.

In Warsaw, Łódź and other towns, several dozen well-organized clubs for children and young people are run by active members of block committees and district committees.

Great importance is attached to steady cooperation between the National Unity Front Committees and the People's Councils, for the activization of one depends a lot on the other. Without cooperation with the Councils, the NUF Committees lose the very ground for their activity and, on the other hand, their cooperation with the Councils enlivens and activates the work of the Councils.

The importance of this cooperation has grown during the last few years in connection with the broader powers granted to the People's Councils. The Councils now have greater responsibility for the economic, cultural and educational development of their area, and the financial and material means at their disposal have also increased. The scope of their work is very wide, embracing almost all fields of the economy, culture and education.

The National Unity Front is the initiator and organizer of community projects, the scope and importance of which is growing with every year. These voluntary projects are not just isolated actions undertaken by the most active civic leaders, but are assuming the character of a permanent, organized and developing community movement. The voluntary work done by the people in these undertakings constitutes an important supplement to the state expenditures on the development of the economy of our country and brings a quicker solution to many urgent problems in the field of public services, culture, education, health protection, etc. There has been a particularly speedy development of these community campaigns during the last few years. An important role in this has been played by the rural NUF Committees called into being in 1961. The scope of this activity and its importance is proved by the fact that the value of voluntary work done in 1962, according to the calculations of the State Planning Commission, came to over 1,500 million zlotys.

The work undertaken in these voluntary projects is of a wide and varied character. It is, however, mainly concentrated on building roads, improving the surface of streets, building cultural and sports facilities and rural health centres, tidying streets and squares in the towns, villages and settlements, improvement of fields and meadows, laying out parks, squares, playgrounds for children, etc. In some provinces, for

instance, in Gdańsk, the people are doing unskilled work in the building of the blocks of flats where they have been allotted dwellings. It is also worth pointing out that a lot of this work, having no direct connection with production, has an important influence in improving and developing production. For instance, the building of good roads with a hard surface is of great importance for the improvement of the structure of crops grown, the development of mechanization and the better utilization of equipment. The planting of trees and the afforestation of fallow land is another kind of work that is most helpful in improving agricultural production.

But the real value of these voluntary projects goes far beyond their material value that can be calculated in zlotys. Their educational value is even greater. This is one of the manifestations of an active, committed attitude on the part of our citizens in increasing the prosperity and the beauty of their country. The source of this broad movement lies in the Socialist system, in the sense of responsibility on the part of the masses for running their country, in their desire to build a better future. Proper development of voluntary projects calls for support and planned help from the People's Councils. For they have the financial and material means necessary to supplement and support the work undertaken on a voluntary basis. The People's Councils employ specialists in various fields, whose expert advice and help in the work undertaken by the people is essential. Thus, voluntary projects are an important form of cooperation between the National Unity Front Committees and the People's Councils.

One of the articles of our Constitution says: "All organs of state power and administration are supported in the exercise of their functions by the conscious and active cooperation of the broadest masses of the people, and are bound:

- to account to the nation for their work;
- to examine carefully and take into consideration, in accordance with existing legislation, reasonable proposals, complaints and wishes of the citizens;
- to explain to the working masses the basic aims and guiding principles of the policy of the people's power in the various fields of State, economic and cultural activity."

The maintenance of close and systematic contact by the councillors and Sejm deputies with constituents is one of the ways of implementing this constitutional requirement, a pre-condition for making our country

more democratic and increasing the influence of the people on the activity of the organs of state power and administration.

All councillors and Sejm deputies have been elected on NUF slates. The NUF Committees therefore have the right and the duty to control their work and to exert an influence on their work with the people. At meetings with the constituents, the councillors speak about the current economic and social problems of the country and inform them about the most important undertakings of the People's Councils, the decisions that have been taken, future plans, etc. They hold consultations of draft resolutions that are to be debated by the Council and listen to suggestions and opinions. Problems that occur in several localities are the subject of debates by the Presidiums or sessions of the People's Councils. It is becoming common practice for leading officials of the People's Councils to participate in these meetings. All this helps to make the work of this Council apparatus more efficient, to overcome red tape and indifference to human problems. To get a better idea of the importance of developing the contacts of the councillors with their constituents, mention should be made of the fact that there are about 100,000 councillors in People's Councils of all levels. Thus there is a numerous and well-prepared group of active state and civic workers who have great possibilities to influence the attitude of the people and also the work of the executive apparatus of the organs of state power and administration. It is also worth emphasizing that, in accordance with the electoral law, the NUF Committees have the right to come forward with motions to recall a councillor if he does not carry out his duties and loses the confidence of the constituents. Moreover, the NUF Committees conduct other kinds of activity designed to organize control from below over the work of the state organs. Thus, the NUF Committees have become one of the most important factors in creating a mass basis for the work of the People's Councils.

The National Unity Front is conducting broad activity in connection with the celebrations of the Millennium of the Polish State. The ceremonies connected with this anniversary are a good opportunity for recalling our past history, for making known the rich, progressive, revolutionary traditions of the Polish nation and also serve as an incentive to even more intense work by the masses of people for the good of the country and its future. Mass rallies, exhibitions, scientific sessions, publications — these are only some of the activities of the NUF in this regard. Within the framework of the Millennium celebrations, ceremonies were organized on the occasion of such important events in the history



of our country as: the 550th anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald, the 40th anniversary of the Silesian Insurrections, and the 20th anniversary of the birth of the Polish Workers' Party. This year we shall begin the celebrations connected with the 600th anniversary of the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, the oldest seat of learning in Poland. 1964 will mark a very special occasion — the 20th anniversary of People's Poland — which will be celebrated in a suitable fashion.

The local celebrations organized in connection with the Millennium of the Polish State are also of great political and educational importance. The lasting effect of these celebrations is the improved appearance of our towns, the new cultural buildings that have been put up, new schools and parks, etc.

Our Party put forward the slogan that the 1,000th anniversary of the Polish State should be celebrated by building a thousand schools from voluntary contributions by the people. The slogan "One Thousand Schools for the Millennium" has found full understanding and approval in the community. Since the beginning of this campaign we have collected over 5,000 million zlotys in voluntary contributions. From this fund, we have already built 583 schools and over 3,000 rooms for teachers to live in. Apart from voluntary contributions in cash, the community has been taking an active part in the work of building the schools — monuments to mark the Millennium. It is worth noting — as an example of devoted effort — that, at the beginning of this campaign, when there was a shortage of building materials, miners worked on Sundays without pay and the coal obtained in this way was largely used for the firing of bricks in small kilns, set up on fields for the purpose. Our Millennium slogan also gained the support of Poles living permanently abroad. This is proof of their lasting ties with the Old Country and an expression of understanding and support of our endeavour to improve the economy, culture and education in People's Poland. The Millennium schools, erected from voluntary contributions, are an important supplement to the state school-building programme. They are of utmost importance in creating the necessary conditions to carry out the school reform adopted at the 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of the PUP.

In 1961 the Rural NUF Committees were called into being. Their formation was the result of the natural development process of the NUF, the growth of its social, educational and economic tasks, the necessity for the further strengthening of the ties of the People's Councils and the other organs of state power with the community, and the further mobilization of the masses in order to implement the tasks facing us.

But the main motive was, however, the need to create a social body that would elaborate programmes for the economic and cultural development of the rural areas and see to it that these programmes were carried out. The state outlays on agriculture, that are growing year by year, do not automatically guarantee a growth of agricultural production; extensive educational and organizational activity is necessary, and it is essential that the farmers should take an active part in the drive for greater output.

For several years now it has been the practice to draw up economic development plans for the rural communities. The idea is to bring these plans to every village and every farm. It is a question of every individual producer taking upon himself the tasks outlined in the plan, of applying the planned measures for the improvement of agriculture and changing the structure of crops according to the actual needs. Another task of the Rural NUF Committees is to see to it that such plans are drawn up in the villages and adopted at a general meeting of the villagers, and next, jointly with other interested bodies, particularly the agricultural circles, organize the implementation of the plan.

The Rural NUF Committees have been elected by the inhabitants of the villages, thus have the full confidence of the latter. The Committees are composed of representatives of all the political, social and professional organizations operating in the villages as well as of the most social-minded and leading peasants. Owing to this they have great possibilities of mobilizing the villagers and a broad field for social activity. They have become a good medium for common action by all the inhabitants of the village. These Committees can play — and many of them are already doing so — the role of centres for the development of all kinds of socially useful activity in the field of agricultural production, voluntary projects, and the spreading of education and culture. The Rural NUF Committees also undertake many other tasks. It is these Committees that are the main organizers of meetings of Sejm deputies and councillors with the people; they are conducting propaganda for building Millennium schools and collect money for this purpose; they also cooperate with the People's Councils in the field of social welfare. Thus, the existence and activity of these Committees is already having a favourable influence on the attitude and activeness of the people and on the economic and social life of the rural areas, and there is no doubt that this influence will become more and more effective.



# M A T E R I A L S   A N D   D O C U M E N T S

## COMMUNIQUE ON THE VISIT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY

On April 25th this year, a delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark, composed of the Chairman of the Danish Party, *Knud Jespersen*, and two members of the Political Bureau, *Villy Karlsson* and *Jorgen Norlund*, arrived in Poland.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark conducted talks at the offices of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The PUWP was represented in the talks by *Zenon Kliszko*, Secretary of the Central Committee, *Marian Naszkowski*, a member of the Central Committee, and *Józef Czesak*, head of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee.

The representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Denmark exchanged views on subjects connected with the international situation and the question of the international workers' movement. They also dealt with other problems of interest to both Parties.

The representatives of the Communist Party of Denmark, expressing the striving of the Danish people for the preservation of peace, for removal of the danger of a nuclear war, for general and complete disarmament, advocated the creation of a neutral atom-free zone in northern Europe.



DELEGATION OF THE CP OF DENMARK WITH COMRADE GOMULKA

To this zone, all countries, which lie in this region, could belong. It could include those which already conduct a policy of neutrality as well as those proclaiming neutrality and not participating in military pacts.

Countries joining this zone would be obliged: not to purchase, produce or store on their territories any types of thermonuclear weapons and means of their transportation, and not to permit countries possessing nuclear weapons to install them or to place the means of transportation of such weapons on the territories of the countries within the zone.

In this area, an adequate reduction of conventional weapons should be carried out as well.

The creation of the proposed zone should be combined with

a guarantee on the part of the powers concerned to respect the inviolability of the territories of the countries within this zone and not to use nuclear weapons against them.

The representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party listened with great interest and attention to the views expressed by the Danish comrades and appraised their initiative as appropriate and timely — particularly in view of the nuclear arms race conducted by the Western powers and a tendency to embrace ever new countries into the network of atomic bases, and because of the revenge-seeking policy of the German Federal Republic aimed at heightening the tension in Europe.

For years Poland has conducted a consistent policy of decreasing international tension, of achieving complete and universal disarmament as well as a policy of partial solutions of the disarmament problem.

This policy found its expression, among others, in the proposal to create an atom-free zone and to limit armaments in Central Europe.

In accordance with this policy and in the spirit of the Rapacki Plan, the Polish People's Republic has been giving constant support to other similar initiative designed to create atom-free zones of limited armaments.

The initiative of the Communist Party of Denmark is fully in line with the policy of the Polish People's Republic. That is why the representatives of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party expressed their conviction that if Denmark and other countries decide to create a neutral atom-free zone in northern Europe, Poland will be prepared to lend full support to the proposed zone and, both on its own as well as jointly with other interested states, to guarantee the territorial inviolability of Denmark and of other countries joining this zone and undertaking the necessary obligations.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark received with full satisfaction the position taken by the Polish side.

The representatives of both Parties stressed that the traditional friendship between the Polish and Danish people and their mutual striving to preserve peace within the Baltic region are a contribution towards the general struggle for peace.

The exchange of views concerning the proposed atom-free zone in northern Europe as well as other subjects discussed was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere and showed complete unanimity on the part of the representatives of both Parties.

## CHRONICLE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN POLAND

IN MAY 1963

**May 1** May Day was celebrated throughout the country.

200,000 residents of the capital turned out for the parade in Warsaw. On the tribune were members of the Party and state leadership, including Władysław Gomułka, Aleksander Zawadzki and Józef Cyrankiewicz as well as representatives of fraternal political parties and mass organizations. Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the CC of the PUPP, addressed those assembled for the parade and the tens of thousands of people lining the streets. Many trade union delegations from abroad attended the May Day celebrations in Poland.

**April 27-** The 10th Session of the  
**May 4** Polish-Chinese Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Peking, which was concluded by the signing of a protocol which provides for a greater exchange of specialists, experiences and scientific-technical documentation regarding heavy industry, the chemical industry, light industry, the pharmaceu-

tical industry and the exploitation of water resources.

**4-6** The Fourth Congress of Delegates of Work Cooperatives, representing over half a million members and employees of this economic organization, took place in Warsaw. Under discussion were the economic results of work cooperatives since the last Congress, ways and means of activating small towns, the question of services and production of goods for the home market and for export, changes taking place in the structure of the cooperative movement, and organizational problems designed to promote greater democracy in the cooperatives.

**6-7** On his way back from the May Day celebrations in Moscow, Louis Saillant, Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions, stopped over in Poland. During his stay in Warsaw he had a meeting with Ignacy Łoga-Sowiński, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, in the

course of which they exchanged views on current problems pertaining to the international trade union movement.

**6-11** At the invitation of Dr. Bruno Pittermann, the Vice-Chancellor of Austria, the Polish Minister of Heavy Industry, Z. Ostrowski, attended the official commissioning of the casting house in the ELIN-UNION works, designed by Polish specialists and partly equipped with Polish-made machines and plant. During his stay in Austria Mr. Ostrowski also visited a number of industrial establishments and, on behalf of Premier Cyrankiewicz, invited Vice-Chancellor Pittermann to visit Poland.

**8** A plenary session of the NUF's Scientific Committee for the Celebration of the Thousandth Anniversary of the Polish State, was held in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Professor Tadeusz Kotarbiński. The Committee discussed the various events arranged so far in connection with the Thousandth Anniversary and also the plans for 1963 and 1964. The main Millennium events to be observed in the immediate future are: the 600th anniversary of the Jagiellonian University and the 20th anniversary of People's Poland.

**9** On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the CC of the PUP, Aleksander Zawadzki, Chairman of the Council of State, and Józef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a telegram of congratulations to Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and to Viliam Siroky, Chairman of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

**10** The Sejm Committee for the Economic Plan, the Budget and Finances held a meeting to discuss the implementation of the economic plan and the budget in the first quarter of the current year. The meeting was attended by Stefan Jędrzychowski, Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, who presented information on the fulfilment of the plan in the first quarter. Despite the severe winter the industrial production plan was carried out to the extent of 99.6 per cent.

**10-12** A Polish delegation, headed by Ostap Dłuski, attended the International Colloquy in Brussels devoted to a discussion of the solution of the German



problem. The resolution adopted on the peaceful settlement of the German question reads in part: "The participants in the Colloquy are of the opinion that it is absolutely necessary to conclude an international agreement regarding the recognition of the present German frontiers. This applies in the first place to the frontiers on the Odra and Nysa."

**10-13** A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was held in Warsaw. The meeting was chaired by Piotr Jaroszewicz—Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and Poland's representative in the Executive Committee.

**11** A meeting of the Polish-Czechoslovak Mixed Committee for the implementation of the agreement signed between Poland and Czechoslovakia on co-operation in sinking copper mines and in building copper refineries in Poland, took place in Warsaw. A protocol was signed for co-operation between the Polish and Czechoslovak electronic and teletechnical industry.

**12** A celebration to mark the formation on Soviet territory (in Seltse on the Oka River), on the initiative of Polish Communists,

of the first regular unit of the Polish People's Army — the First Infantry Division named after Tadeusz Kościuszko — was held in the First Mechanized Praga Regiment stationed near Warsaw. The celebration was attended by leaders of the Party and the state authorities, including Aleksander Zawadzki, Chairman of the Council of State, and Marian Spychalski, Defence Minister of the Polish People's Republic. Comrade Zawadzki addressed the gathering.

● Metallurgists' Day, the holiday of Poland's 200,000 foundry men, was celebrated all over the country. The central meeting, which took place in Zabrze, on the eve of the holiday, was addressed by Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP.

**13** Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP received Otokar Simunk, Deputy-Chairman of the Czechoslovak government who visited Warsaw.

**13-25** A Cuban delegation of four members, headed by Osmin Fernandez, Secretary of the Council of Culture, visited Poland at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture of the Polish People's Republic. The members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the organization of cultural life



in Poland and visited some of the main cultural centres.

**14-16** At the invitation of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, a delegation of the National Congress of the United States of Mexico, headed by Jose Lopez Bermudez, Chairman of the Foreign Committee of the House of Deputies, paid a visit to Poland. The members of the delegation were received by Czesław Wycech, Marshal (Speaker) of the Sejm, and by Aleksander Zawadzki, Chairman of the Council of State, and also attended a meeting of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs.

**15** The Fourth Session of the Polish-Hungarian Committee for Economic Cooperation concluded in Warsaw. In the course of the meeting an evaluation was made of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation to date, and a discussion was held on the development of specialization and cooperation as well as on mutual deliveries by the two countries during the next few years. The delegations examined the possibilities for a further expansion of bilateral economic cooperation and mutual deliveries, above all in the following industries: cable, electric power, electrotechnical, teletechnical, precision, motor-car, machines

for food processing, railway rolling stock, non-ferrous metals, and some branches of the chemical industry. The two sides reviewed the possibility of cooperation in capital investment projects to be undertaken in 1964-1965.

**16-18** Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Chairman of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic visited Poland at the invitation of Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP, and Józef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Talks were held during Comrade Kadar's stay in Poland concerning the further strengthening of Polish-Hungarian relations, especially in the economic field, and regarding certain aspects of the international situation of interest to the two countries.

**17** The annual General Assembly of the Polish Academy of Sciences took place in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Professor J. Groszkowski, President of the Academy. The Assembly discussed the paper on "The Demographic Transformations in Poland and Their Effects on Education and Poland's National Economy," and also dealt with the activity

of the Academy in 1962. Much attention was devoted to the preparation of a long-term scientific plan by the Academy and to the implementation of the five-year plan for concentrated research on problems of major importance for the national economy.

**17-25** A 6-member delegation of the National Front of Democratic Germany, headed by Professor Erich Correns, the Chairman of the National Council of the organization, visited Poland at the invitation of the All-Poland National Unity Front Committee. The members of the German delegation acquainted themselves with of the All-Poland National Unity Front Committees and the progress of Socialist construction in Poland and also toured the country. The delegation was received twice by Aleksander Zawadzki, the Chairman of the Council of State and of the All-Poland National Unity Front Committee, and had talks with members of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the All-Poland National Unity Front Committee.

**18** The Thirteenth Session of the Polish-Rumanian Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place in Warsaw. The protocol signed at the conclusion of the meeting provides for a further extension of mutual aid

in the form of an exchange of technical documentation and specialists.

**18-26** The Eighth International Book Fair, in which exhibitors from 21 countries participated, was held in the exposition halls of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw.

**20-24** The 8th annual session of the Ministers of Transport of the Socialist countries — members of the International Organization for Cooperation of the Railways — was held in Warsaw.

**22** Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP, and Józef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mikhail Lesechko, Deputy-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., during his stay in Warsaw.

**22-25** The Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic Cooperation met in Warsaw. The Committee checked up on the carrying out of the previously adopted decisions and studied the proposals on hand regarding the further broadening of economic cooperation between the two countries.

**22-25** Imoru Egala, Minister of Industry of the Republic of Ghana, visited Warsaw at the invitation of Witold Trąpczyński,

Minister of Foreign Trade. During his stay in Poland Mr. Egala held talks on economic cooperation between Ghana and Poland and also visited some industrial establishments.

**22-31** A delegation of the General Political Board of the Polish Army, headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Deputy-Minister of National Defence and chief of the General Political Board of the Polish Army, paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the General Political Board of the Hungarian People's Army.

**24** A protocol to the Polish-Austrian five-year trade agreement concluded in 1962, was signed in Vienna. The protocol stipulates the goods to be exchanged by the two countries from August 1963 to July 1964 and provides for a 10 per cent increase in the total value of turnover.

**29** Polish and Bulgarian leaders exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between Poland and Bulgaria.

● In connection with the situation which arose in Laos, the Polish Press Agency published a statement expressing the attitude of the Polish government regard-

ing the rising tension in Laos caused by the interference of the U.S.A. The statement emphasizes the need to observe the Geneva Agreement and to respect the activity of the International Control Commission in Laos.

**29-30** The Second National Congress of the Union of Agricultural Circles took place in Warsaw. It was attended by over 1,000 delegates representing 1,200,000 members of agricultural circles and rural housewives' circles. Present at the Congress were leading members of the Party and state, including Władysław Gomułka and Józef Cyrankiewicz, and also economic and civic leaders. The Congress summed up the achievements of the agricultural circles during the past four years, mapped out the general line of activity for the future, and elected a new leadership. Among those addressing the Congress were Edward Ochab, member of the Political Bureau of the PUP, and Czesław Wycech, Chairman of the National Committee of the United Peasant Party. A resolution was adopted which outlined the objectives and tasks. The delegates to the Congress met with members of the Party and state leadership.

**30-31** The Central Council of Trade Unions and the General Council of the Supreme

Technical Organization held a joint plenary meeting devoted to a discussion of problems which are of utmost importance for the national economy: technical progress, labour productivity, the lowering of production costs, and the raising of the qualifications of the workers. Premier Józef Cyrankiewicz and Deputy-Premier Eugeniusz Szyr attended the meeting. A resolution was adopted regarding closer co-operation between the trade unions and the associations of the Supreme Technical Organization for implementing the plans for technical progress, higher labour productivity, lower production costs, and training for raising the qualifications of the workers. Premier Cyrankiewicz addressed the meeting.



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